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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.69.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 10, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 81
Humidity " " 91

August 10, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 87
Humidity " " 84 " 63

8017

日四初月七

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1918.

大拜禮 號十月八英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

FIRST OBJECTIVES GAINED IN TWO HOURS.

ATTACK PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY: THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS.

London, August 8.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, writing at noon on the 8th inst., states:—The Anglo-French are attacking on a front of approximately twenty-five miles between Albert and Montdidier. A stiff fight is raging on the outskirts of Moriel. The first line of objectives had fallen by eight o'clock in the morning.

The First Assault.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Operations were begun this morning on the Amiens front by the French First Army under General Debeney and the British Fourth Army under General Rawlinson, and are proceeding satisfactorily. The Allied troops assembled under cover of night unnoticed by the enemy, and, at the hour of assault, French, Canadian, Australian and English Divisions, assisted by large numbers of British tanks, stormed a front of over twenty miles from the Aves to Breilles to the neighbourhood of Morlancoeur. The enemy was surprised. We rapidly progressed at all points. At an early hour our first objectives were reached on the whole front. During the morning the infantry's advance continued actively, assisted by British cavalry, light tanks and motor machine-gun batteries. The German resistance was overcome at certain points after sharp fighting. Many prisoners and guns were captured.

Thousands of Prisoners.

London, August 8.
Reuter learns that General Rawlinson commands the Fourth Army. The attack is progressing satisfactorily at Morlancoeur and Morlancoeur. Prisoners captured already number several thousands. All of our objectives were gained in the first two hours. The position on the Western Front is now regarded to be more favourable than it has ever been.

British Capture Harbonnières.

London, August 8.
The British have captured Harbonnières, six miles east of Villers-Bretonneux.

The Crossing of the Vesle.

London, August 8.
Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, writing in the afternoon of the 8th inst., states:—Despite the bad weather, General Petain is continuing his advance and has already pushed a sufficient force across the Vesle to hold the bridge heads on the right bank. The enemy risks having his line cut through at the weakest point, severing the north-western end of the plateau from the strongly-held ridges to the east, thus threatening the direct line of retreat across the Aisne of the force now holding the ridges. The tendency in that direction is an enlargement of the front at Le Neuville, north of Rheims. It will be instructive to see the enemy's view of these threats as indicating his strength, as anything confirming the impression of a German shortage of men may have considerable weight in determining the strategy.

Allied Activity.

Paris, August 8.
A Havas Agency message states:—The activity of the Allied troops on the French Front is far from slackening. While local actions took place on the Vesle, which was crossed at some points yesterday, despite violent counter-attacks, and an advance was realised north of Rheims, an attack was launched south and east of Amiens and is now in progress.

Special mention in General Orders has been given to the French tanks by General Petain, who says:—"Since the beginning of April the tanks took part in thirty engagements and two pitched battles and proved to be of great attacking value. The tanks, after stopping the enemy, broke through his lines on June 11 and July 18."

PRINCE HENRY PRUSSIA.

Taken to Task for Deceiving the People.

London, August 8.
A Havas message from Zurich says the *Muenchner Post* protests against a recent speech delivered in Hamburg by Prince Henry of Prussia, who represented lost battles as victories. "It is scandalous," says the paper, "to give the German people a picture of the situation in no way corresponding with reality. Instead of continuing to deceive the people, official orators would do better to say openly that Germany is to-day in an extremely serious situation."

A Havas message from Stockholm says German papers confirm the report that the Supply Committee has decided to impose four meatless weeks on the civil population between August 1st and October 31.

FRANCO-AMERICAN AMITY.

Paris, August 8.

A Havas Agency message states:—Members of the American Socialist deputation now in Paris yesterday met several French Ministers.

Mr. Charles Russell, one of the delegates, said the new relations created between the French and American Labour worlds were proof of the entire community of Franco-American principles and a guarantee of common victory which would cause their common ideas of democracy and justice to prevail.

ANOTHER HOME RULE ATTEMPT.

London, August 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Shortt announced that a Government Committee was sitting and endeavouring to shape an acceptable Home Rule Bill.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

London, August 8.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen says Herr von Helfferich has arrived in Berlin to report to the Kaiser and the Chancellor on the situation in Russia.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

A REPLY TO PACIFISTS.

Mr. Balfour on Germany's Enormities.

London, August 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, replying to pacifists, said that the true obstacle to peace was that educated Germans unitedly upheld the gross immoral heresy that the policy of universal domination was the true policy of any nation wishing to be great.—(Cheers). The heresy originated from the facile war successes of Germany, and the way to eradicate it was to show Germany that war did not always lead to success. Germany had visibly practised these abominable doctrines and no German statesman had ever unambiguously declared any intention of restoring Belgium and making reparation to Belgium, which even the most extreme pacifist in the House of Commons was determined should be done. The carrying out of the German theories was even more strikingly exemplified on her eastern frontier, where she was steadily and remorselessly endeavoring by every means to bring people under her economic and military domination. For example, Germany came to Finland as a "liberator" and next to being enslaved by Germany—(Laughter and Cheers)—Finland was now the grip of Germany who insisted on dictating the kind of Government Finland should have, had stripped her of her copper and other materials, had garrisoned her, and had attempted to use her against Russia and the Allies. Germany had so cynically and audaciously re-arranged the map of Eastern Europe regardless of national or ethnic limitations, that without German support the whole fabric would fall to pieces. He could not conceive of the Allies tolerating any peace which would leave that state of things unremedied and thereby enable enormously to increase the German power for waging a future war. Mr. Balfour dwelt on the crushing German methods in Rumania and animatedly contrasted the British and German methods in the territories each had invaded and occupied. He showed how the British occupation of Mesopotamia led to more corn being grown than for centuries, how Palestine was unprecedently prosperous, and also the great improvement in ex-German colonies, whereas Poland and Belgium were converted to deserts. The German Government's action had not revealed the slightest symptom to make a peace discussion fruitful. The abyss between the Entente and the Central Powers was unbridgeable and hilly bridgeable. He asked the pacifist group if they wished to retain the African Colonies to present-day Germany. That would mean giving German submarine bases on all the world's great trade routes, a tyrannical Government over the natives and the deliberate creation of a great black army in Central Africa. Regarding the last-named, a Blue Book would be shortly published.

THE ALLIED LANDING IN RUSSIA.

Opposed by 8,000 Hostile Fighters.

London, August 8.

The Allied landing at Archangel was accomplished without casualties and was assisted by the White Guards. On August 4, the Bolsheviks who had withdrawn across the Dvina were shelled out of the positions. The hostile force numbered 8,000, of which 5,000 are Germans, 1,500 armed Maximists, 400 Lips and 900 Germans. The Allies captured large quantities of rolling stock, stores and heavy batteries. The German forces north of the Gulf of Finland are concentrating for an advance on the Murman Railway, where there is already some skirmishing.

A supplementary message states that the Allies are pushing forward rapidly from Archangel along the railway to Vologda.

GERMANY'S WAR LEVIES.

Facto the Considered When Peace Comes.

London, August 7.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that from November, 1914, to November, 1917, the Germans had levied war contributions of 20,000,000 francs on Belgium, besides enormous fines on localities, firms and individuals. These monstrous exactions must be taken into account when peace terms are being arranged.

ELIER TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN DEPRESSION.

Paris, Aug. 7.

Many German papers show signs of depression. The "Dusseldorfer Nachrichten," one of the leading annexationist papers in the industrial districts, says: "No one looking into the future can see and in sight. Though it is true the end might come if it could be an end in terror as in Russia. The 'Vorwarts' says: 'The events of recent days have shattered the illusion that Germany is invincible.'"

Herr Salzmann, "Vossische Zeitung's" critic, draws grave attention to the gathering clouds eastwards saying it is imperative that the Czech-Slovaks advance be stopped before it reaches Ust.

The "Weser-Zeitung" admits there can no longer be a question after the statements of British statesmen that the Allies mean to live with their threat of an economic war.

The "Weltfreund" Carlruhe, declares that the Soviet troops would overcome the Czech-Slovaks if the latter were alone they have rallied all elements hostile to the Bolsheviks, especially the peasants. The Central Powers must expect a change in the Russian situation. The fall of the Bolsheviks can only satisfy the enemies of Germany.

A LANDSLIDE IS IMPOSSIBLE.

London, Aug. 8.

In the House of Commons replying to pacifists, Mr. J. M. Robertson, who described himself as a lifelong pacifist, emphasised that peace was not possible until the Allies were able to compel Germany to disarm. He said that universal disarmament must follow. At present peace would enable Germany to continue her military establishment compelling all other nations to maintain theirs.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW ATTACK IN FRANCE.

A Number of Villages Captured.

London, Aug. 8.

A French communique says: At five this morning we, in conjunction with British troops, attacked south-east of Amiens. The attack is developing in favourable conditions. Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on the 8th, says: The British heavily attacked at dawn this morning south of the Ancre to where their right rests upon the French for a distance of twelve miles. The French shortly afterwards took up the battle on a prolonged front attack southward for several miles. The main weight of the blow was directed against von Huter's Eighteenth Army. The battle opened with a three minutes bombardment then a barrage of field-guns and trench mortars crept forward, the heavies concentrating on obstinate points of resistance. Some hundreds of fighting tanks advanced as the infantry waves advanced.

The latest news is: We have penetrated hitherto four thousand yards. The captured villages include Avancourt and Demuin, also the heights west of Cerisy and the height southward of Morlancoeur. The Germans are holding the north bank of the Vesle in considerable strength with many guns. It is reported they have withdrawn some heavy guns across the Aisne and destroyed some of the Aisne bridges. The Germans will probably be compelled to abandon the Vesle line if seriously attacked. Seventy-four German divisions have been engaged since the 18th July.

Marshal Foch's Great Work.

Paris, Aug. 7.

A Havas message says: Yesterday an artillery duel took place, but infantry actions were limited to a few successful skirmishes. The Allied forces are now across the Vesle. General Petain, Commander of the French Armies, has been granted the Military Medal, which is the highest distinction for a general.

General Foch, who since April 14, has been Supreme Commander of the Allied Armies in France, has just been raised by Decree to the dignity of Marshal of France. This decree says: "When the enemy by an offensive on a front of 100 kilometres expected to snatch a decisive victory meaning the enslavement of the world General Foch defeated him, the pressure on Paris was relieved, Soissons and Chateau were reconquered, more than 200 villages delivered and 35,000 prisoners and 700 guns taken. The glorious Allied armies moved in a single victorious drive from the banks of the Marne to the banks of the Aisne. Such are the results of manoeuvres planned by the High Command. The confidence placed by the Republic and the Allies in the victor of the Sagond marshes in the illustrious leader of the Yser and Somme has been fully justified."

THE ALLIES IN RUSSIA.

London, Aug. 8.

After landing at Archangel the Allies advanced southward along the Vologda railway. An opposing force supported by Germans offered resistance five miles south of Archangel, but was driven back and retired towards Obozerskaya seventy miles south of Archangel. Some German war material was captured.

ITALIAN WITHDRAWAL IN ALBANIA.

London, Aug. 8.

A message from Albania says: The Italians have been forced to further retire north of Berat, entailing a conformable movement by the French, who are operating on the Italian right. The retirement, which was seven miles deep, has now ceased. The Allies occupy strong positions and still hold Berat.

ITALIAN SEAPLANES BUSY.

London, Aug. 8.

An Italian naval communique says: Seaplanes dropped six hundred kilograms of bombs on the night of the 2nd and fifteen hundred on the morning of the 7th on the military works and docks at Durazzo with effect.

RUMANIAN EX-PREMIER TO BE TRIED.

Amsterdam, Aug. 18.

A message from Jassy reports that the Rumanian Chamber has unanimously approved of the prosecution of ex-Premier Bratianu in connection with Rumania's entry into the war.

LARGE WOODEN SHIPS.

American Yards to Produce 5,000-Ton Model.

Washington, June 24.—The largest wooden ship ever built is soon to be turned out in quantity by the Shipping Board. It will be a new model 5,000-ton standard type, adapted from the 4,700 ton boat, now being built, which was originated at Orange, Tex.

Numerous changes in the design have been made by naval architects to avoid troubles encountered in previous types, especially the use of timbers so large that they cannot be obtained anywhere except in the giant forests of the Pacific Coast. All timbers needed for the new ship will be available in the pine forests of the South.

Machinery ordered for the 2,500-ton wooden ship, which were the first wooden craft ordered by the Board, is to be utilized in the new vessel, and many oil

the details and the fittings on the former will be employed on the larger design to facilitate construction.

Following the Shipping Board's decision to use the majority of wooden ships in the coastwise trade, it has been decided to construct the new vessels so that they may be able to tow barges, in order to get the maximum of carrying capacity. Plans are being completed for the building of a fleet of 2,500 ton towing barges.

Plans for new steel steamers announced to-day contemplate the purchase of 100 electrical propelling units, suitable for large cargo steamers and of the type found satisfactory in naval vessels. This is an innovation in merchant-ship construction. The problem of obtaining men to act as electrical engineers on the vessels has been solved by the decision to ask for the services of experts from big power plants throughout the country.

HONGKONG MILITARY SERVICE FORCE.

A Further List of Enrolments.

The Gazette notifies that the following persons shall, as from the date of publication of this List (August 9) be deemed to have been enrolled in, and to belong to, the General Military Service Force of Hongkong:—

Archibald Hubbard Crew,
Charles Balmer Johnson,
Percival Horace Weston.

It is also notified that the enrolment of Kenneth Menzies Comming, published in Government Notification No 235 of July, 1918, is cancelled, and that he has been permitted to proceed to the United Kingdom for the purpose of enlisting in His Majesty's regular forces.

A WANDERING WOMEN.

Sentenced for Returning from Banishment.

Violet Brown, a Eurasian woman, was charged before Mr. J.R. Wood this morning with returning from banishment.

Defendant stated that she had found out her friend, but he was not present at the Court, as he asked her to speak for herself.

At this juncture a Chinese came forward, and, going into the witness box, stated that he knew defendant's grandfather and mother, but he did not know defendant very well. He also stated that she was not married and that she led a wandering life.

His Worship then asked witness if he could suggest anything in regard to defendant, and witness replied "No."

His Worship sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

CONSCRIPTION ALLOWANCE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir.—Every person of normal intelligence must uphold "Europeanism" remarks sent this singularly unfair allowance scheme. I submit it is but another of those stupid, easily avoidable blunders for which Hongkong has been famous ever since it became an integral part of the British Empire. And the sad point is that these laws once passed are usually irrevocable owing to the non-official minority.

What is the Constitutional Reform Society doing? Where are our knights of the people, the non-official members of the Legislative Council? It is about time they entered the lists and sought to redress a wrong imposed upon men of our race who are going to make the supreme sacrifice but who also according to our paternal Government have made the mistake (sic) of taking to their bosoms wives of not pure European descent. I think something should be done and that quickly. How would a general protest and mass meeting do?

Yours etc,
EQUITABLE
Hongkong, Aug. 9, 1918.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

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and

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Photos of 1918

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also

The DEBBY DAY CATASTROPHE

AT HAPPY VALLEY.

MEE CHEUNG

PHOTOGRAPHER

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Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
	50	1.20

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Unless you're "Royalized," you are paying the price
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GENERAL NEWS.

"Sammler" and "Anzac."

London, 8th July.—Mr. Phillip
Gibbs, wiring from headquarters
describing the share of the Ameri-
cans in the battle south of the
Somme on the 4th, says:
The officers addressed the men
previously, pointing out that they
were going in with the Australians
who "always delivered the goods."
The Americans attacked shouting
"Lusitania" and any German
showing fight did not have a
chance.

A Maharaja's Jewels.

Bombay, 5th July.—Panit
Shahgram, an attendant of the
Maharaja of Visnigram, was
to day charged at the Madras
Police Court with the theft of
jewellery, valued Rs. 1,38,000 (the
property of the Maharaja). In May
last counsel wrote to Messrs. P.
Masbali and Company, stating
that he wanted to dispose of a
pearl necklace and other small
jewellery and acquired what
commission they would charge
on the sale. Receiving Messrs.
Masbali's reply, counsel came to
Bombay and handed over to Mr.
Piarali of Masbali, and Com-
pany, thirty-four pearls which
the latter sold for Rs. 55,000. On
receipt of information from the
Madras Police, the accused was
arrested by the local O.I.D., who
also recovered most of the sale
proceeds and other stolen jewels.
The accused had deposited
Rs. 23,000 with the Bank of
Bombay, opening an account in
his name. The magistrate ordered
counsel to be sent to Visnigram
for trial.

Grant to Fokien Christian
College.

A grant of \$50,000 it is an-
nounced has been made by the
Rockefeller Foundation to the
trustees of the Fokien Christian
College, half being towards the
cost of a science building and
half for its equipment, upon con-
dition that the trustees contribute
before Dec. 31, 1918, \$15,000
additional towards the construction
of the science building, and
\$30,000 for residence, and
\$3,000 towards the equipment
of the science building. As
regards maintenance, there was
granted \$10,000 per year for five
years towards the salaries of six
instructors, upon condition that
the trustees contribute \$5,000
per year for the same purpose;
\$2,700 per annum for five years
was granted for salaries of
Chinese instructors, and \$10,000
per annum for general main-
tenance expenses of the science
department.

United States' Army System.

It may not be generally known
that the United States army
system follows that of France and
Germany rather than our own.
Like the French and Germans,
the Americans have a regiment
commanded by a colonel in place
of a brigade commanded by a
brigadier general, and a battalion
commanded by a major in place
of a lieutenant colonel. There
are many officers at the front who
prefer the French and American
system as it reduces the number
of general officers, and is slightly
more economical of staffs; but it
is too late now to make any altera-
tion in our organization. It
would mean enormous changes at
home as well as at the front, where
battalions which have been
brigaded together for years, and
have fought together and died
together, would bitterly resent
any severance of the comrade-
ship.

The Kitchener Scholarships.

It has now been decided that
the Kitchener memorial scholar-
ships will be \$175 each and fees
(in all \$210 to \$220 a year) for
three years—in exceptional cases
four, five, or six years. Expenses
may be given for students travell-
ing abroad and maintenance
grant before taking a college
course. The scholarships are for
officers and men of suitable age
and sons of deceased and disabled
officers and men of the Navy and
Army, and will provide a com-
plete course of industrial and
commercial education at any uni-
versity or similar institution.
The training will include work
experience and college education,
but commercial scholarships do
not involve business experience.
Among the objects of the "travell-
ing" scholarships are study of
foreign languages and American
business methods.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Curious Coincidence.

There are some coincidences of which it can only be said that they startle you like the blinding flash of an unexpected snapshot after dark. A friend who came back to town on the Scotch express was asked by the young waitress: "A serviette is missing—have you seen it? I am one short. It all counts against the car, and I shall have to pay for it." "I haven't seen the serviette," said my friend. Opposite to him sat a soldier, and he was reading W. J. Locke's novel, "Septimus." He handed it over silently. On the very page he was reading was the incident of the man who elid a serviette up his sleeve at the dinner table. The two passengers made no comment. There is nothing to be said in such extraordinary cases of coincidence.

Sale of Product.

County marketing societies formed under the Food Production Department's scheme for creating better marketing facilities for the produce of small growers are to be subsidised up to \$250 to cover any loss on the first year's working. Promotion and running expenses of these co-operative societies are to be provided by the societies themselves, and to get the grant each county horticultural sub-committee must form a marketing executive on lines specified in a leaflet. The marketing executive must form a co-operative society, raise capital to ensure its proper working, appoint a marketing manager, with a practical knowledge of wholesale and retail marketing, and develop at least one central and three district or village depots.

Sinn Fein and Germany.

One small piece of evidence about the relations between Sinn Fein and Germany is very curious. It is reported that among the sovereigns which have recently come into currency in Ireland are some which bear the date 1871. Those interested in the German reserve of gold hoarded at Spandau against a great national emergency will be quite familiar with the story that many sovereigns were taken over from our Mint in the year 1871. What a strange thing to think of that hoard, if our surmise be true, being doled out to Sinn Feiners from the holds of submarines on the West Coast of Ireland! Perhaps we ought to congratulate the Sinn Feiners on displaying a hard business instinct, for, so far as we know, the Dutch, Swiss and Swedish friends of Germany have had to put up with paper!—Spectator.

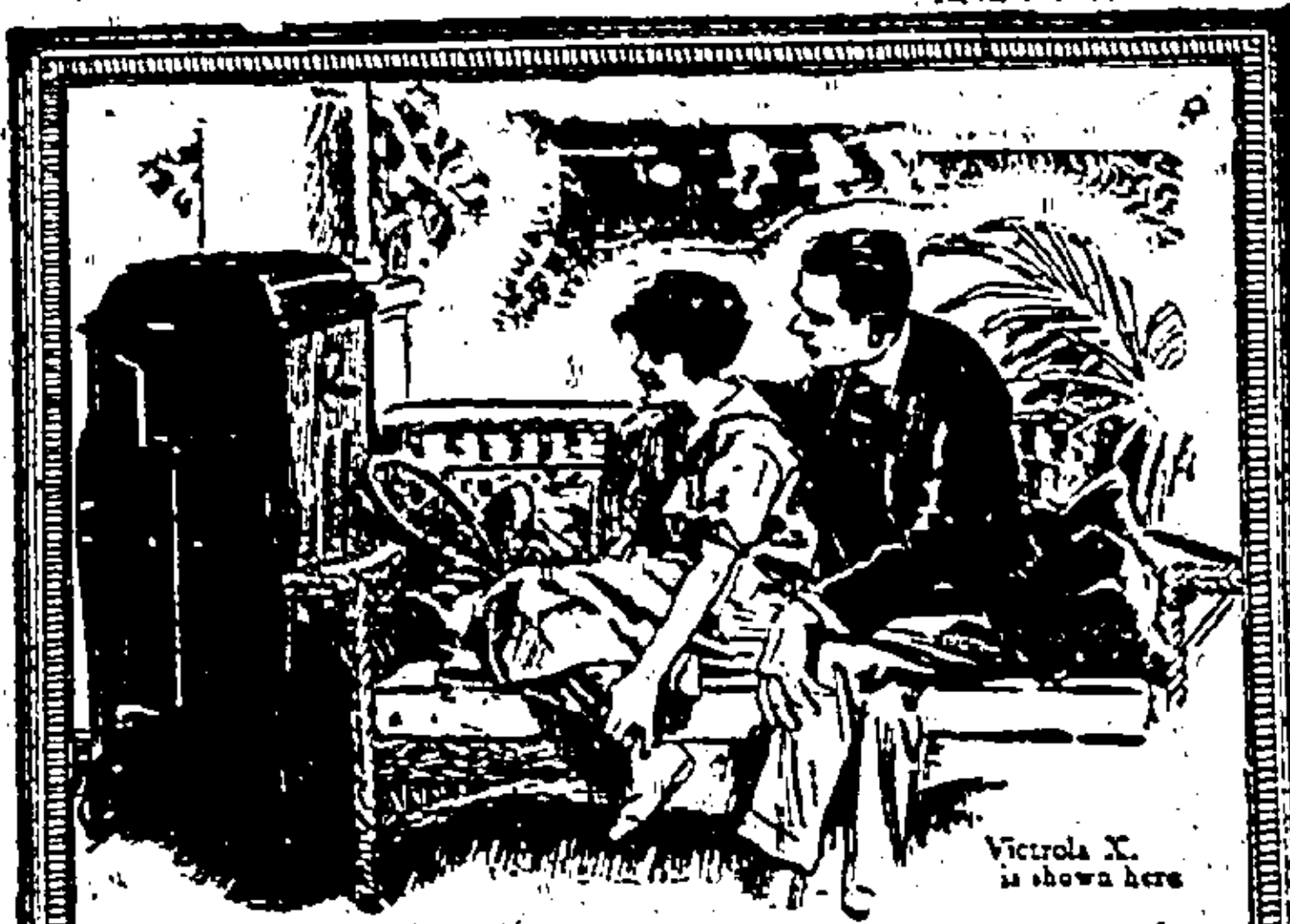
Explosion At Taiyuanfu.

Taiyuanfu, July, 23.—A great explosion shook the city on Saturday morning at about 7.30. Through some unknown reason the powder magazines outside the East Gate blew up, and it is said that five of the guards were blown to atoms, while about a dozen others have been severely injured. Windows and doors were blown in and paneled broken two miles away. The railway station and foreign residences near by suffered most, also the Shanai University, the latter having about one thousand panes of glass broken. One foreign railway official received slight injuries to his head owing to the falling in of the ceiling. Some four years ago a similar explosion occurred in the same magazine, but now nothing remains of it but a hole, resembling a huge shell crater.

The American Way.

No development of the war has been more remarkable than the tremendous wave of anti-German sentiment which has steadily been sweeping over the United States during the past few months. This tremendously strong feeling against everything German is graphically summarised by a *Times* correspondent, who says that while a few cases of lynching, of tarring and feathering, "and such delicate reminders of patriotic duty" occur almost daily in the West and Middle West, these excesses are not the most thorough-going signs of popular feeling. Instruction in the German tongue has been absolutely prohibited in the elementary schools of several States, including New York. School books are being rapidly

NOTICES.



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revised, with a view to cut out all complimentary references to Bismarck and the Kaiser. Furthermore, the boycott movement against German goods is spreading very rapidly, especially among women, and is to be methodically organised.

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NOTICES.

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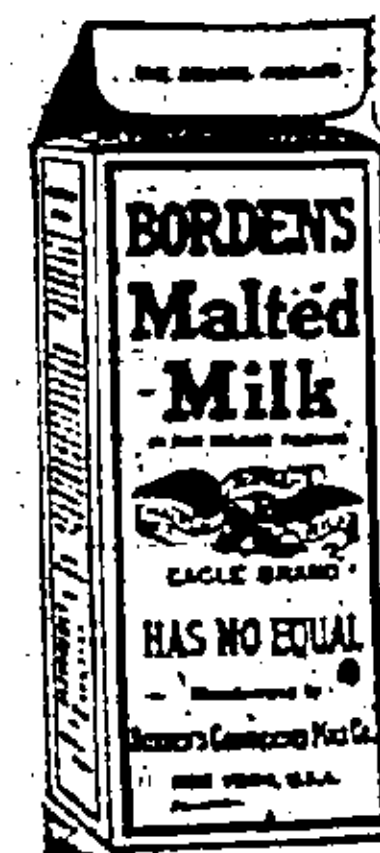
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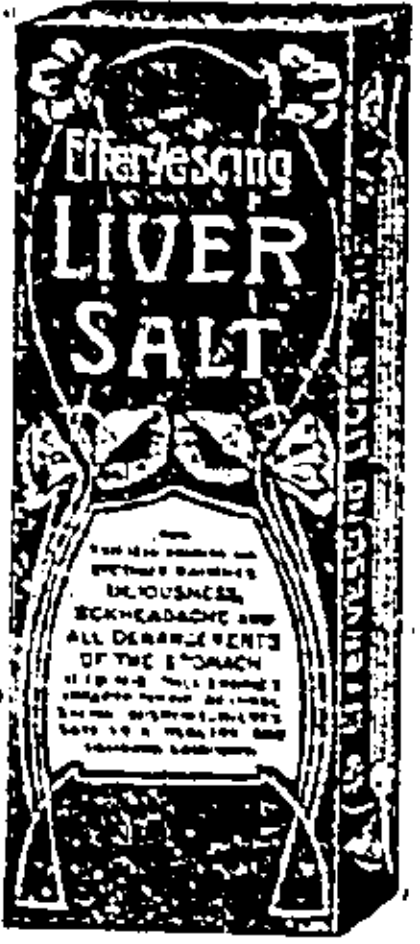
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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1918.

THE NAVY'S PART.

With the present titanic happenings in France, from out of which all are hoping will emerge a clear vision of complete Allied victory, it is somewhat natural that in the general run of things the public mind should lose sight of the vitally important part played in the war by the British Navy and, if only because it draws attention to the tremendous debt the world owes to Britain's first arm of defence, Mr. Lloyd George's latest speech in the House of Commons is warmly welcomed. Having regard to the truths he stated, it was fitting that he should have first dwelt upon the Navy's effort, for, great as the military contribution has been, Britain's activities on the sea must take first place when the actual and complete history of the Great War comes to be written.

Nothing is lost by reiterating the fact that had not the Allies been completely triumphant on the sea from the outset of the war, no effort on land could have saved them, for, with their arteries of supply cut, defeat by starvation and exhaustion would have been but the matter of a few weeks or months. It must still be fresh in the public memory how the British Navy, happily assembled at the outbreak of war for a great review, chased the German marine from off the sea, locked it up around Heligoland and in the Kiel Canal, and made safe for all time the immense work of conveyance on which the military machine was dependent. It almost savours of "blowing one's own trumpet" to state what are, after all, only proved facts, but in order to keep a balanced view of things it is essential that all those facts should be kept in mind. To the great aid received from the navy of our Allies, and more recently the splendid work done by the sea forces of America, Britain owes almost as much as is owed to her, but in taking a full measure of credit to ourselves we can hardly be accused of egotistical injustice. One has only to think of what would have been the state of the world to-day had the initial wave of force exerted by Germany been successful in rendering the Allies effete to oppose her, to realise that, however much is said of the importance of Britain's naval arm, there will always be something further to add. It has proved itself the bulwark of civilisation and to it there should go civilisation's gratitude.

The statement issued by the Press Bureau, affording, so far as bare figures can, an idea of the activities of the Navy since the outbreak of war, is also an illuminating document. To read the figures detailing the immense number of men transported, the huge quantities of materials conveyed, the vast work of conveying, and the hundred and one other activities, is to gain some appreciation of what has been done and is still being done to render the cause of the Allies certain of achievement. Added to this the never ceasing fight against submarine warfare, entailing as it does work of the most arduous and trying nature, is to complete a story that reads more like fiction than truth. The countless deeds of endurance and courage that have thrilled the Allied peoples ever since war began tell that the personnel of the British Navy is as intrepid to-day as it ever has been with that characteristic spirit of courage and reckless daring. It is an undeniable vindication of Britain's general morale. There were men before the war, who thought themselves exceedingly discerning, who wrote eloquently of the decaying moral fibre of man, of how twentieth century civilisation was seeping the vitality and verve from his character, but surely these men have been given an answer that will echo down the ages. On land and on sea the youth, not only of Britain, but of France, and all our great Allies, have been performing deeds of valour that stand comparison with any recorded in history. And if one were to attempt a pointing out of the sphere in which general morale has been manifested most, the claim of those men who fight in ships, who fight the elements as well as a cunning, inhuman enemy, would have to take a high place. We, safely harboured in Hongkong, can only read with admiration of what our seafarers are doing for us in the North Sea, the Atlantic, and in all parts of the globe, and it is well that there should be an occasional reminder of the debt we so greatly owe. It is to naval men that we still live here in peace, security and plenty, and it would be to our shame and discredit did we ever lose sight of the fact. Retention and modesty are innate virtues of British seamen, but we who can should see to it that their praises are not left unused.

A Good Start.

No year of the great war has opened under brighter or more encouraging prospects than the fifth. We have not yet passed the first week of that year, but the events which have happened during the past few days, and which are proceeding, must surely warm all the Allied peoples into an even greater enthusiasm and fill them afresh with confidence. We have seen the enemy not only baffled in his schemes but driven back over the territory which he had temporarily conquered, and now comes news of the new Anglo-French offensive which is having the most gratifying results. If we take only the most cursory glance at the cables bringing news from the main theatre we must be convinced of the fact that the initiative has definitely passed from the Germans to the Allies, who have now the will to impose their desires on the enemy and to join battle when and where they think fit. Not only has the Crown Prince's effort failed, but the anticipated attack in a more westerly direction by Prince Rupprecht has not come to fruition. Indeed, we have here also forestalled the Huns, and the most reassuring feature of the new attack is that it is part and parcel of the great strategic scheme which Marshal Foch has in hand and which is marked by real genius in conception.

Marshal Foch.

There can be no doubt of Marshal Foch's dominating ability as a military leader or of his wonderful grasp of big situations. These qualities of his have now been deservedly marked by his having been raised to the dignity of a Marshal, which title was never more worthily bestowed. One of the telegrams to hand over night give us in a few words the accomplishments which have won him this honour, and because they so well reflect the results of his strategy they are deserving of emphasis. This message states that the enemy's attempt to snatch a decisive victory was defeated, the pressure on Paris was relieved, Soissons and Chateau Thierry were reconquered, more than 200 villages were delivered, 35,000 prisoners and 700 guns were taken, and the Allied armies moved in a single victorious drive from the banks of the Marne to the banks of the Aisne. That, in brief, tells the tale of how Marshal Foch turned the tables on the enemy, and the achievement will go down as one of the most wonderfully conceived and cleverly executed operations in the military history of the world. Such are the first-fruits of the Single Command, and they constitute not only a tribute to the great brain behind the scheme: they are also an augury for the greater victories which are to come.

Trouble Everywhere.

Mentioning the Germans are scenting trouble ahead, as the latest expressed opinions of their newspapers show. The Huns, when they forced a humiliating peace on Russia, imagined that they had done a magnificent stroke of business, but they must now be sorely regretting their policy. From the very start, it was evident that the Russians would not lie down to German overlordship, and the murders of Count Mirbach and Field Marshal von Eichhorn were only reflections of a widespread hatred of the Huns. Now the German papers are talking about gathering clouds in the East, which means that they stand in fear of the rising of the Czechs and Slovaks, who are now being backed up by Allied assistance. So we find the Germans in a most awkward situation—growing trouble in Russia, and increasing pressure on the Western Front. The critical stage of the war has arrived, and the Huns know not which way to turn in their extremity. From every standpoint the portents are against the enemy, and we may look in the near future for developments which will have a big bearing on, and at the same time hasten, the complete victory on which the Allies have set their hearts.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MAN WHO ISN'T IN BUSINESS FOR HIS HEALTH WILL PROBABLY NOT HAVE GOOD HEALTH NOR MUCH BUSINESS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the second anniversary of the formation of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 5.1/16d.

Passport Regulations.

The Costa Rican Passport Regulations are published in the Gazette.

House Re-numbered.

The Gazette contains particulars of the re-numbering of certain houses in Stanley Street.

July Weather.

During July, the average mean temperature was 81.8 the highest point reached being 91.2 on the 14th, and the lowest 74.2 on the 1st. There were 174.8 hours of sunshine and 11.64 inches of rain, while the average humidity was 84.

Discharged.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with trespassing on Government ground at Yau-mat. Defendant stated that whilst he was walking along the streets he was arrested. His Worship discharged the defendant.

For War Funds.

We are informed by the Hon. Treasurer that the collections at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday last, with contributions subsequently received, amount to \$886.33 for Church Army Bids and \$30 for Prisoners of War.

Washing the Dustbin!

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, a Chinese woman was charged with dumping rubbish in Peking Street. Defendant stated that she was only washing the dustbin when a constable had her arrested. His Worship fined defendant \$1.

A Police Reserve Court.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with being in unlawful possession of a Police Reserve coat. Defendant stated that he bought the coat from a man who lived in Third Street for 15 cents, and said that the man had three similar coats in his possession. On being called, this man denied that he sold the coat to defendant. His Worship fined defendant \$10, with an alternative of 14 days' hard labour.

The Colony's Health.

During the week ended the 3rd inst. there were notified ten cases of plague (eight fatal), six of spotted fever (four fatal), four of diphtheria (three fatal), two of enteritis (both fatal) and one fatal occurrence of small-pox. All the sufferers were Chinese. One Japanese case of enteritis. During yesterday there were notified four cases of spotted fever (two fatal) and one fatal case of enteritis, all the sufferers being Chinese.

A Youthful Thief.

Antonio Ng, 15 years of age, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, on remand, this morning, with the larceny of jewellery from the Victoria Recreation Club, with pawning same and with giving a false name at the pawnshop. Mr. T. Meek stated that on the day of occurrence he was on the verandah of the Victoria Recreation Club reading a newspaper and defendant was sitting in a chair about four or five yards away from him, opposite the dressing room. He did not see defendant go away. Defendant held to the same story that he told yesterday. Sargt. Blackman stated that for the last few months a lot of larcenies had been committed at the Victoria Recreation Club. His Worship said that defendant was charged with giving a false statement at the pawnshop and on that charge he would be fined \$5, or 10 days' hard labour; with stealing a watch belonging to Mr. Franco, and on that charge he would be fined \$25, or 6 weeks' hard labour with stealing a fountain pen, gold cuff links and a silver watch, and on these charges he would not impose any sentence but would bind over defendant in \$100 in two sureties for six months, and if he appeared before His Worship again for stealing, he would be sent to gaol, these conditions have now become a result of other years.

"OUR DAY".

Hongkong's Attractive Programme.

Last evening, at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company's board room, the War Charities Committee met to consider the arrangements for the celebration of "Our Day" on October 24 next. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale presided and among those present were the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Mr. Liu Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Dr. Foreyth, Messrs. T. F. Hoogh, R. Sutherland, R. M. Dyer, H. P. White, T. Petrie, H. W. Bird, H. C. Sandford, L. N. Lees, Ng Hon Tee, Chin Kai Ming and M. K. Lo. The Chairman said:—Last year before considering the programme for "Our Day" the Chairman made a statement regarding the allocations of funds collected by the War Charities Committee. This year it is unnecessary for me to do so as we published all the particulars only a short time ago. A member of the Committee has suggested that we should go in more for the advertising and carry on a public relations campaign and any suggestions or assistance he can give us in that direction I am sure will be much appreciated. The object of our existence as a Committee is to raise funds for War Charities and we should leave no stone unturned to gain that end. I may say that our recent effort through the agency of the various clubs in the Colony is showing promising results which will be more apparent as time goes on and where we find it requires a little encouragement we will try and arrange for that encouragement to be given. An amount of about \$32,000 has been collected from Chinese subscribers and this is being made public through the Press. As you know, this meeting has been called with the object of considering the arrangements for "Our Day," which falls on Thursday, 24th October. I have been asked to say that H.E. The Governor regrets he was unable to preside at this meeting, but he hopes we will be able to draw up satisfactory programme for "Our Day." The following telegram was received by H.E. The Governor from the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 11th June and was published at that time. But in order that it may be fresh in your minds when considering this matter, I will just read the message to you:—

"Our Day 1918.—For fourth year Order of St. John of Jerusalem and British Red Cross Society appeal to all overseas who desire to relieve sufferings of sick and wounded of the forces of His Majesty and of His Allies. Joint committee appeals on Our Day 24th October next. Your co-operation is asked. In every theatre of war Red Cross work increases and now costs over \$80,000 a week. Troops from all parts of Empire benefit. We are deeply grateful for magnificent help sent from all parts of the world and have confidence that our friends at home and overseas will rally again to our call. The King hopes that Joint Committee of Red Cross and Order of St. John of Jerusalem will be enabled until Victory is won and the peace of the world assured to maintain without statement its sacred mission to the wounded, the sick, and the prisoners, whose welfare has our unflinching solicitude and our heartfelt sympathy. Their Majesties the Queen and Queen Alexandra graciously support this appeal. We ask you to help us by making our needs known as widely as possible."

Arthur, Grand Prior, Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Landed, Chairman, Council of Red Cross.

We cannot turn a deaf ear to an appeal of this sort and I am sure every member of the Committee is prepared to do his utmost to make our efforts on "Our Day" a success which will add largely to the funds of the Red Cross. It is proposed in the first place to have a sale of roses in the morning of "Our Day" under the auspices of Lady May.

Lady May is kindly consenting to supervise the arrangements for this part of the programme and I am sure that in itself will be a huge and profitable sale of roses. The fair ladies who assist street hawkers on Day, which would surpass the

very much in embryo state and the actual place in which the entertainment will be held has not yet been settled. The Public Gardens have much to recommend them but I am not at all sure that a better fire work show and a larger crowd could not be attracted to the Racecourse. This matter will however be carefully gone into by those members of the Committee who have undertaken to supervise this part of the programme. If any members have any further suggestions to make I shall be glad to hear them. Before I sit down, I may say that our Chinese friends have arranged for a theatrical performance similar to that given last year which I am sure will add greatly to the funds of the Red Cross.

The Chairman then proposed the following resolution:—

"That the War Charities Committee take in hand the organisation of Our Day, 1918, which will include, (1), a sale of roses, under Lady May; (2), Gymkhana, under the Gymkhana Club; (3), evening entertainment at Happy Valley or elsewhere; (4), theatrical performance at the City Hall; (5), Chinese theatrical performance at the discretion of the Chinese members of the Committee, and that the Executive Committee be given authority to arrange details and to carry out this programme, adding to their number as may be necessary."

This was seconded by Mr. H. P. White.

The motion was carried unanimously and the Chairman brought the meeting to a close by remarking that they hoped they would be able to arrange a successful programme for Our Day, which would surpass the

WAR COMFORTS.

Canton Local Red Cross Workers.

The Canton Local Red Cross Workers have this week despatched to the Katon, Nanchow Military Hospital, Szechwan, the following goods:—33 suits pyjamas, 34 Flannel shirts, 8 khaki shirts, 15 helpless use shirts, 16 shrouds, 36 pillow cases, 30 draw sheets, 24 dysentery pads, 23 bustiers, 84 serviettes, 58 tray cloths, 17 knitted shoe awabs, 40 khaki handkerchiefs, 4 surgical caps, 24 surgical awabs in bags, 30 gauze many-tailed bandages (abdominal), 12 gauze many-tailed bandages (chest), 22 Flannel many-tailed bandages (abdominal), 12 triangular bandages, 31 comfort bags, 7 pairs white socks, 1 flannel suit, 1 pair flannel trousers.

very expert at their business and I feel we may safely leave this part of the programme in the hands of Lady May and her assistants. In the afternoon the Gymkhana Club propose to hold a gymkhana on the Racecourse in aid of the Red Cross and the usual means that pertain to a Racecourse will be found of relieving the public of any surplus money they may be possessed of in aid of this good cause. In the evening it is proposed to arrange an attractive programme of an International character in the Public Gardens or elsewhere. The details of this programme I propose we leave to the supervision of the members of this committee who are closely associated with H.E. The Governor. They are Mr. Hay, Mr. Lees, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Bird, and Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Dyer have I understand very kindly consented to lend his valuable co-operation and I do not think you could find six gentlemen better qualified for the business. They will divide their labours among themselves and invite the assistance of all others who may be required. I understand Mr. Hay and Mr. Sinclair hope to be able to arrange a theatrical performance in the Theatre about this time, opening say on the Saturday after "Our Day" in which case the supervision of the evening performance on "Our Day" will fall upon the other four members of this section of the Committee. I may say we have had promises of support in arranging this International programme from our American friends and the Chinese hope to arrange an attractive procession; the Japanese have promised to assist and the Portuguese with musical items, will co-operate in every way.

Gentlemen, the matter is still very much in embryo state and the actual place in which the entertainment will be held has not yet been settled. The Public Gardens have much to recommend them but I am not at all sure that a better fire work show and a larger crowd could not be attracted to the Racecourse. This matter will however be carefully gone into by those members of the Committee who have undertaken to supervise this part of the programme. If any members have any further suggestions to make I shall be glad to hear them. Before I sit down, I may say that our Chinese friends have arranged for a theatrical performance similar to that given last year which I am sure will add greatly to the funds of the Red Cross.

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The motion was carried unanimously and the Chairman brought the meeting to a close by remarking that they hoped they would be able to arrange a successful programme for Our Day, which would surpass the

very much in embryo state and the actual place in which the entertainment will be held has not yet been settled. The Public Gardens have much to recommend them but I am not at all sure that a better fire work show and a larger crowd could not be attracted to the Racecourse. This matter will however be carefully gone into by those members of the Committee who have undertaken to supervise this part of the programme. If any members have any further suggestions to make I shall be glad to hear them. Before I sit down, I may say that our Chinese friends have arranged for a theatrical performance similar to that given last year which I am sure will add greatly to the funds of the Red Cross.

The Chairman then proposed the following resolution:—

"That the War Charities Committee take in hand the organisation of Our Day, 1918, which will include, (1), a sale of roses, under Lady May; (2), Gymkhana, under the Gymkhana Club; (3), evening entertainment at Happy Valley or elsewhere; (4), theatrical performance at the City Hall; (5), Chinese theatrical performance at the discretion of the Chinese members of the Committee, and that the Executive Committee be given authority to arrange details and to carry out this programme, adding to their number as may be necessary."

This was seconded by Mr. H. P. White.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"It is surprising how a man's characteristics show out in a time like this," writes a survivor from one of the troopships torpedoed in the Mediterranean some time ago. "I'll give you three true instances. There was one fellow on board—an Irishman—who would spend his last pence on chocolate. Just before the boat was hit he had bought two bars of it at the canteen. While she was sinking he backed out of the crush for the boats and coolly munching his chocolate. He couldn't swim a stroke, and he stood still the water lifted him off the deck. There was another fellow who, when off duty, absolutely lives with his nose in a book. Amid the crush and rush he saw lying on the deck a book someone had cast away in the excitement. He wasn't too excited to pick it up, but his attempt to force it into his tunic pocket failed, and he laid it down again. The most amusing case was that of a Jew who is in our section. He got on the same raft as our corporal, and though the corporal was in comparative safety he thought he would be better off without his boots. So he slipped them off and threw them into the sea. The Hebrew was disgusted. 'What do you throw those good boots away for?' he exclaimed. 'You may want 'em yet.'"

Once upon a time, Mr. Carnegie wished to cross a mountain in Pennsylvania, but lacked a guide. A hefty looking lad, a grocer's errand boy, offered to pilot him for a dollar. The innkeeper tendered half the sum. The boy held out for the full price, and Mr. Carnegie yielded. "Not that the job was worth it, but because I had to get to the other side of the mountain, and Charles M. Schwab was the one to take me there." Now the Allies have to get to the other side of a shipbuilding mountain, and the same Charles Schwab is to do the guiding, but this time without a quibble as to price.

Like many another famous phrase, "Home Rule" has many reputed parents. Isaac Butt, the leader of the Irish party before Parnell, is one of these, and also the Rev. Joseph Galbraith, a distinguished scientist and mathematician of Trinity College, Dublin, who used the magic phrase in his first speech on behalf of the "Home Government Association" in 1870. As early as 1860, though, Mr. A. M. Sullivan in the Nation headed an article on the national appeal to the Queen "The Vote for Home Rule." So far, no one seems to have unearthed an earlier use of the word, as applied to Irish affairs, than that.

The American soldier was driving a wagon down hill when the brake snapped and the mules ran away. He headed them for a wood, where one of them ran into a tree, and the thing stopped. He jumped down, examined the mule, shot it, buried it, and went on. The French soldiers, watching, talked about the affair for two days. "With us," they said, "what reports, what red tape! But he—he buried the mule—and, voila! that is all. He buried the mule, and it is finished."

There is in France at the present time a number of girls from an American college who are performing relief work of a unique kind. They have taken upon themselves the functions of pedlars, raggpickers, and hucksters in the villages over which the battle waves have ebbed. Every girl is trained in social service, and they travel about with stores of tinware, pots, pans, clothing, and farm implements. The "pedlars" also sell milk, chickens, rabbits, and goats. Another service they are trying to render, to reduce costs and foster trade, is the opening up of a chain of grocery stores. In nearly every hamlet are peasants who had little shops before the war but who have been neither the capital nor the courage to start afresh. To them the "pedlars" sell staple produce below cost price, usually on the instalment system. The "pedlars" have done a good service towards recreating the conditions of village life in the devastated land.

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Telephone No. 141.

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Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....	*Inaba Maru T. 12,600	{SAT., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
	*Iyo Maru T. 12,330	{WED., 4th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	{SATUR., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	{SAT., 14th Sept., at 11 a.m.

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Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Suwa Maru	WED., 14th Aug., at 11 a.m.
* Fushimi Maru	WED., 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	18th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	29th Aug.
TOYO MARU	22,000	8th Sept.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	2nd Oct.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	15th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KIYO MARU	17,200	9th January.

Notes are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

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For Steamers. To Sail.

SWATOW & BANGKOK.....	Linan	11th Aug. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE.....	Liangchow	11th Aug. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI.....	Yingchow	11th Aug. at noon.
NEWCHWANG.....	Paoling	11th Aug. at noon.
SHANGHAI.....	Sinkiang	13th Aug. at 3 p.m.

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Hongkong Aug. 9, 1918.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Yseldyk.....	Java	In port	12th Aug.	Nagasaki
Titalap.....	Kobe	13th Aug.	23rd Aug.	Java

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins...	THUR., 15th Aug. at 1 p.m.
Haihong...	J. W. Evans ...	TUES., 20th Aug. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

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For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow/Taisang	Wed., 14th Aug. at d'light	
MANILA.....	Yuensang	Fri., 16th Aug. at 3 p.m.
MANILA.....	Loongsang	Fri., 23rd Aug. at 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KNAISANG" and "VITIM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.		

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MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having 50-100 tons accommodation for passengers.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Salvaging the Kawachi.

An attempt will be made to save the Japanese battleship Kawachi, now lying in Tokuyama Bay, where she foundered after an internal explosion recently. If it is possible to raise the vessel as she now lies, she will be taken to Kure for repairs; but should it be found impracticable to raise the vessel, she will be dissected and again rebuilt, probably at Kure. In the latter event the work now proceeding on a new battleship under construction there will be greatly interfered with.

Tonnage in Chosen Waters.

According to the latest returns, the total tonnage plying in Chosen waters amounts to something like 40,000 tons. The Chosen Yusen Kaisha takes the lead with 28 vessels of 11,000 tons, followed by the Nakamura-gumi with 10,000 tons which is exclusively engaged in the transportation of iron ore to Government Steel Works, Edamitsu. In addition, the O.S.K., the Goko Shokai (Kobe), and the Amakasaki Kisen Kaisha operate with 40 vessels of about 27,000 tons.

Improvements at Newchwang.

It is reported from Newchwang that excellent progress has been made in the Liao River Conservancy work since last year and the depth of the fairway between the port and the bar has been appreciably improved. The training wall on the east side, which will eventually close the East Channel, now extends from near the East Spit Buoy to the Fairway Buoy, a distance of 3 3/4 miles, although for some 3,200 ft. it is not yet up to the standard height. While this does not yet entirely close the East Channel, it has reduced the entrance to this channel from the Diao to less than one-third of its former width, and stone has been deposited across the open portion in line with the training bank to prevent scour during the winter. In the fairway the scour has already increased the depth of water between the outer and inner buoys by from 1 to 3 ft.

Swedish Shipbuilding.

Speaking recently at the general meeting of the Gota Shipbuilding Works, the chairman (Hugo Hammar) alluded to the considerable expansion which had taken place in the Swedish shipbuilding industry since the war. Already, he said, the Swedish shipbuilding yards, so far as regards the quantity of newly built tonnage, are able to compete with the largest Dutch yards, and he added that undoubtedly the development would have been still greater if it had been possible to overcome the difficulty that was experienced in procuring materials. These statements found confirmation in reports published by the Swedish and Norwegian press, which show that while, on the one hand, orders for new tonnage are plentiful, the amount of work that is being done is severely limited by the shortage of shipbuilding steel and material generally. The Swedish shipbuilding yards would very considerably increase their output if it were possible for them to procure the requisite material, and at the same time they could turn out larger ships than have ever before been built in Sweden, as most of the yards have only recently carried out vast extensions.

To Develop Chinese Shipping.

It is reliably reported in Chinese official circles that a joint proposal made by British and Japanese capitalists for the development of the Chinese Shipping trade is receiving the favourable consideration of the Chinese Government, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce is said to be supporting the scheme in view of the scarcity of steamers at the present moment. Mr. Tien, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, says that if British and Japanese shipping companies will form a joint Sino-Japanese-British Shipping Corporation with one hundred million dollars as capital, the Chinese shall be glad to give the concession provided that the Government retains control while actual management may be vested in the hands of British and Japanese shipping experts. On the British side, it is reported that Messrs. Vickers, who have a representative in Peking, and some other shipping companies are interested, while on the Japanese side, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is the principal mover and certain big Chinese merchant firms (Shanghai and Tientsin) will represent China in the proposed shipping corporation.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE NEW FRANCO-BRITISH ATTACK.

A Further French Success.

London, August 9. Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the French advanced south-east of Amiens to the assault without artillery preparation and found the enemy in the act of being relieved and utterly unable to withstand the onslaught. Most violent fighting raged at Hangard and Morlaumont, the advantage resting with us. It is estimated that the Anglo-French participating total a quarter of a million infantry or half a million of all arms.

Several Thousand Prisoners.

(Part of message missing.)

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The French gallantly attacked and crossed the Aisne despite opposition and carried the hostile defences. The greater part of our final objectives north of the Somme were gained before noon but in the neighbourhood of Obipilly and south of Morlaumont the enemy prolonged resistance, but finally our troops broke down the resistance and gained the objectives with gallantry and dash. The Allied infantry south of the Somme gained during the afternoon the final objectives on the whole of the front assisted by light tanks and armoured cars. The cavalry passed through the infantry and beyond the objectives, riding down German transport and limber in the retreat and surrounded and captured villages, taking many prisoners. We reached the general line from Pressier to Romainvillers, Beaumont, Oix, Framerville, Obipilly, and west of Morlaumont. It is impossible to estimate the prisoners, guns and materials, but several thousand prisoners have been taken and many guns.

A German Admission.

London, August 9.

A German wireless official message states:—Between the Aisne and the Aisne the enemy forced his way into our positions.

The Conditions Good.

London, August 9.

A French communique says:—The attack we began this morning south-east of Amiens in conjunction with the British has continued under good conditions. The details are published in the British communique.

Americans Gain Ground.

London, August 9.

An American official message states:—We have gained ground north of the Vesle.

Aviation Report.

London, August 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—We dropped over seventeen tons of bombs during the day on August 8 with good effect. Fifteen hostile machines were brought down and seven driven down out of control. Two British machines are missing. Bad weather hampered operations. During the night a ton of bombs was dropped. One of our night fighters is missing.

A Month's French Aerial Work.

London, August 9.

A French communique states:—One hundred and eighty-four enemy aeroplanes were brought down in July, and 145 were seen to fall disabled in the German lines. Our aeroplanes in July set fire to forty-nine enemy captive balloons. Our bombing planes in July dropped 194 tons of projectiles during the day and 356 tons during the night on the Marne bridges, enemy troops south of the Aisne and stations in the region of Laon, Eison and Bethel.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

Another Government Formed.

London, August 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Harbin states that another Siberian Government has been formed Omak, isolating the Vladivostok Government and consequently strengthening the position of General Horvath in Eastern Siberia. General Horvath is sending reinforcements to Colonel Semenov, who is now threatened with being cut off by the Austro-Germans invading China. The Austro-Germans number 12,000 and the Bolsheviks between Nikolai and Kharbarovsk number 6,000. Both are daily strengthening their positions.

BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

London, August 7.

Reuter's Paris correspondent says the long-range bombardment has continued to-day.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAID.

London, August 9.

The Air Ministry announces that aeroplanes successfully attacked explosive factories at Bombach with good results. All the machines returned.

FIGHTING IN ALBANIA.

London, August 9.

A French Eastern communique says:—In Albania the Austrians yesterday and to-day renewed violent attacks against our new front, but were everywhere repulsed. We took 120 prisoners.

A DRASTIC RECOMMENDATION.

London, August 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Federal Trade Commission recommends to the Government the acquisition and control of the principal stockyards and cold-storage plants in the United States, in order to destroy the monopoly exercised by the five big meat companies of Chicago. It also recommends to the Government the acquisition of railway cars used by the meat industries. The Commission points out that the big American packers control more than half the meat on which the Allies are dependent.

The Victoria Theatre.

There should be even larger "houses" at the Victoria Theatre this week-end than is the rule, for a special feature film, entitled "Intimate," is being presented. The play, dealing with the love story of a great French doctor, is one of the best unfolded we have

seen for a long time, and when it is stated that all the actors are members of the Comedie Francaise it can be taken for granted the acting is of an exceptionally high order. The setting of the story is extremely picturesque and the film as a whole is one that all lovers of the cinema drama should not fail to see. In addition there are some good "Gazette" and a lively comic.

FIRST STANDARD SHIP.

The s.s. "War Drummer" Launched at Kowloon.

One of the most interesting events in the history of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company took place this morning when the launching of the "War Drummer", which, it was stated, was the first standard ship to be built in Hongkong, took place. There was a very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen to witness the interesting ceremony, Lady May, who was accompanied by His Excellency the Governor, christening the vessel which slid down the slipways majestically and took the water in superb style, the whole of launches in the vicinity giving shrill blasts on their whistles. The hundreds of Chinese workmen who had had a part in putting the fine vessel together had taken up points of vantage on other slipways laid for the building of other and bigger standard ships, being very interested spectators and giving vent to their pleasure by sundry "Hai-yas."

The event marks another epoch in the history of the Company which, since its establishment and especially since the commencement of war, has been working at top speed in turning out vessels.

His Excellency and Lady May arrived shortly after eleven o'clock accompanied by Sir William Rees Davies and Sir Haviland de Saumarez and amongst other prominent residents present or invited were:—Mr. A. O. Lung, Hon. Mr. D. Lendale, Commander and Mrs. Beckwith, R.N., Major L. Cassel, Sir C. P. and Lady Chater, Sir Wm. Rees Davies, Mr. A.G.M. Fletcher, Mr. T. F. Hough, the Misses Graham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lambert, Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, Engr. Commander Reed, R.N., Commodore and Mrs. Garner, Hon. Mr. Oland Severn, Mr. N. J. Stabb, Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, Mr. A. S. Holborn, Major-General and Miss Ventris, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wallace, Commander Gibson, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Chatham, Major and Mrs. Morgan, Major and Mrs. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Kennet, Comd. and Mrs. Myburgh, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Kemp, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. and Mrs. Rose Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Macdonald, Col. Mayhew, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sleight, Dr. Forsyth, Mr. L. N. Leese, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Mr. and Mrs. B. Sutherland, Mr. Seth, Mr. O. Adler, Major Ardino, Mr. D. McDonald, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. E. Shellin.

After the vessel had been duly christened and launched, there was a little speech-making. The Speeches.

Sir Paul Chater said:—Your Excellency, Lady May, ladies and gentlemen, it is now not quite 18 months ago since a similar function to that we have just performed took place at this Dockyard—the launch of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co's steamer Kwaisang. On that occasion my predecessor in office, Mr. Dodwell, remarked that it was another nail in the coffin of the enemy and that we had many more such nails to hammer in. He also remarked that he thought that it was up to owners at home and to the Government to see that the fullest use was made of the facilities which were at their disposal of the labour and plant which the Dock Company could offer them. The launch that we have just so successfully made is yet another and even more important nail in that coffin, since this vessel is not as the Kwaisang, a merely mercantile ship, but one built to the order of the Admiralty for Imperial purposes, and it is a source of great pride to me to have enjoyed the privilege, as Chairman of this Company, of taking part to-day in the launching of this the first Standard Ship ever launched in Hongkong.

While this is the first ship of this class to be floated from our yard, I think I may, without any breach of confidence, tell you that it is to be by no means our one and only effort. We already have several others of greater tonnage either in course of building or on order also from the Admiralty as well as four powerful "tugs" for them. Next to the manufacture of munitions of war, ship building is to-day the greatest and

most important industry at home, and it is only right and proper that with this Company's facilities for turning out ships, we should do all we can in this important direction. At the present time, of course, we are dependent for our building materials upon importation either from England or from America, a source of frequent delay, but I predict that the day is not far distant when we shall be able ourselves to manufacture all our requirements in this direction. We have in the New Territory a large quantity of iron, and recently other minerals, including wolfram and molybdenite, both of which are used in the production of steel, have been discovered there. Only recently a shipment of over 30 tons of wolfram taken from the New Territory, has been made for the Home Government to their Agents, Messrs. Watson & Co. of Liverpool, and this, I hope, only the beginning of what will eventually develop into a large business to the benefit of the Colony. Although we have not as yet found coal within our borders, that most important item to all manufacture, we know that it is abundant not far off in the neighbouring province of Kwang Tung, and when once we can get China to work these mines, it will not be long before the establishment of large smelting works in Hongkong becomes an accomplished fact. You have no doubt read in recent Home papers the proposals of the Government to foster and assist Home and Colonial Trade when the war is over, by the establishment of Industrial Banks. Well, gentlemen, I have no doubt that such a measure will be of untold benefit to the Empire's Trade in all parts of the world as well as to this Colony, but let me say that Hongkong foresees the use of such institutions so far back as 1865 and we have had since that date our Local Bank, an institution of purely local birth, which by its ever ready assistance, has enabled such undertakings as ours of to-day to be successfully carried out, and which has by its support, done so much to foster many other of our local enterprises and thus has to a large degree assisted in the prosperity of the Colony. Nothing further remains for me to say except to wish a prosperous career to our off spring, the good ship "War Drummer." May she fulfil all that is expected of her. (Applause.)

Lady May, in the course of a brief speech, said:—Sir Paul Chater, ladies and gentlemen, I am deeply sensible of the honour of having been chosen to launch and christen this fine ship which we have just seen received upon the bosom of the Ocean—her mother by adoption—and the sense of honour is deepened by the consciousness that this is the first standard ship completed in the Colony, and that in launching her we are adding yet another item to the many valuable contributions in men, material and money this little Colony has already made towards the successful prosecution of the war. We are all rejoiced to learn that yet other similar items are to follow. The name "War Drummer" awakens in me recollections of Fiji where in days of old warriors—men of perhaps the finest stature in the world—were summoned to battle by the Lali or drum sounded from village to village. Thus shall this "War Drummer" go forth to play her part in the strife which is ravaging Europe a part which has been reserved for the British Mercantile Marine and has been and is being played with a resourcefulness and heroism which has inspired the admiration of the Empire—nay more, of the whole civilized world. I would ask you to wish for the continued prosperity of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, to record our appreciation of the successful labours of Mr. Dyer and of the able staff working under him, to congratulate the Chairman of the Company, Sir Paul Chater, and to pray for the fulfilment of the rosiest dreams he has outlined of the future industrial progress of the Colony. (Applause.)

Mr. Dyer, in presenting Lady May a moment of the occasion, said that he thanked Lady May for the kind things that had been said about them. He trusted that

she would accept the small token. Lady May gracefully accepted the gift.

Description of Vessel. The War Drummer is a steel single screw steamer of the single deck, class "C" standard type, having a poop, bridge, and top-gallant forecastle. Her dimensions are:—Length overall, 333 ft.; length B.P., 325 ft.; breadth moulded, 45 ft.; depth moulded, 26 ft.; poop, bridge and forecastle, 7 ft. 9 in. high. A cellular double bottom extends fore and aft, and is divided into six tanks for oil cargo or ballast, the centre girder being water-tight. Both fore and after peaks are constructed for water ballast. Machinery is fitted amidships. Six watertight bulkheads and one portable wood bulkhead forward of boiler room, provide five cargo holds, four hatches being 24' long x 18' wide, and the cross bunker hatch 10' long x 18' wide. By extra subdivision of bottom and holds the "margin of safety" has been increased over that of the pre-war class without reducing the stowage of cargo. Excepting four pillars, the holds which are very large and void of obstruction provide stowage lengths of 52 ft. to 62 ft. The structural arrangement of the deck differs from usual practice. Continuous girders in line with hatch coamings, cut the deck fore and aft. These girders, cross-tied to deep beams which are arched to web frames, are supported at hatch corners by tube pillars. Deck plating and beams are fitted intercostally between these girders. The shell plating is in excess of Lloyd's requirements. Latest Government practice which ensures speedy loading and discharging of cargo, has been adopted, there being 10 derricks of 5 tons capacity operated by 6 steam winches. The officers are accommodated on the bridge and the crew in the poop. The Captain and officers are berthed in large and well lighted cabins, and, in accordance with the latest regulations of the Board of Trade, the crew are provided with two berth cabins, wash places and lavatories, separate dining room being set apart for the firemen and seamen. A complete wireless telegraph installation and electric light is fitted, the dynamo being steam driven and of 10 K.W. capacity. The vessel will be propelled by one set of triple expansion surface condensing Engines, the cylinder dimensions being H.P. 23" dia., I.P. 38" dia., L.P. 61" dia., stroke 42". Steam is generated in two boilers each 15' 0" internal diameter x 10' 6" long, constructed to Lloyd's requirements and survey for working pressure of 180 lbs. per square inch. Steam for the auxiliary machinery (windlass, winches, steering gear, dynamo &c.), is provided by a donkey boiler 8' 6" diameter x 8' 6" long, constructed to Lloyd's requirements and survey for working pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch. The auxiliary machinery is very complete for a vessel of this class and consists of two independent simplex feed pumps, one direct contact exhaust feed water heater working in conjunction with the feed pump, one 15 ton evaporator, one large simplex ballast pump, one winch condenser with drain tank and independent vertical duplex pump for circulating condensing water through same, one general service pump of the vertical duplex type, fitted with all necessary connections for the bilge, ballast, and wash deck service, and a vertical duplex feed pump for the donkey boiler. Condensing water for the main condenser is supplied by an independent steam driven centrifugal pump. Excepting the dynamo the auxiliary machinery comprising windlass, winches, steam and hand steering gears, feed pumps, feed water heater, feed water filter, evaporator, ballast and general service pumps, feed pump for donkey boiler, steam driven air hoist, and centrifugal circulating pump for the main condenser, have been designed and built by the Dock Co. The War Drummer has been constructed to Lloyd's highest class. In details of design and construction, measures have been adopted. A dead weight of 5,000 tons will be carried during steam trials, when a mean speed of 10 1/2 knots is anticipated.

MONDAY'S TRIBUNAL.

List of Cases to be Considered.

The following is the agenda for Monday's sitting of the Tribunal:—

China Mining and Metal Co., C. F. Starkey and A. N. D. Pullen, medically fit.

The following man of military age has been rejected as unfit for service:—F. C. Orush.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., C. E. Holmes (Indo-China S.N. Co.) medically fit.

The remaining fit men from this firm appeared before the Tribunal on the 5th and 31st July, 1918.

Messrs. Brossard, Mopin and Co., L. Jack, medically fit.

No unfit men of military age in this firm.

Messrs. Paula Davis and Co., E. O. Norris, medically fit.

The following man of military age has been rejected as unfit for service:—A. W. P. Spiers.

Mr. H. J. Nairn. Further consideration of the case of Mr. H. J. Nairn, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

THE APPEAL TRIBUNAL. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council will sit at 9.30 a.m. on Thursday the 15th August, to hear the following appeal from the decision of the General Military Service Tribunal.—Appeal by Messrs. Lever Bros., Ltd. against the enrolment of Mr. L. D. McNicoll.

THE SHAMEEN GERMANS. Use of the Band Prohibited.

We are informed that Mr. J. W. Jamieson, H. B. M.'s Consul General at Canton, has issued the following:—

"Henceforward, except for purposes of proceeding to and from a jetty, enemy subjects are prohibited from making use of the Band, and the path running parallel therewith, during the hours of daylight.

"Their connection with a nation which adopts as a policy the wanton and foul murders of Red Cross nurses, helpless wounded and defenceless prisoners of war places them in the category of moral lepers, and as such their appearance in public is an eyecore and an offence to civilised human beings."

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

D. O. 77 is cancelled.

Parades.

The following will parade at Central at 5.30 p.m. Uniform, Helmets and Spikes.

Monday, August 12.—No. 2 Platoon.

Tuesday, August 13.—No. 1 Section.

Wednesday, August 14.—No. 2 Company.

Thursday, August 15.—No. 3 Company.

No. 2 Section at Water Police Station on Friday, August 16, at 5.45 p.m.

Kit and Rifles will be inspected by a Superintendent at 8 p.m. on each of the above Parades.

Reversion.

Sergt. 58 Lai Man Wai reverts to the ranks at his own request.

THE TAI O TRAGEDY.

Two Indian Sergeants Charged.

Two Indian Sergeants were charged on remand before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with neglect of duty at Tai O on July 17th last.

His Worship adjourned the case till Monday at 2.15 p.m.

Later on, Mr. J. H. Gardiner stated that he was present in connection with the Tai O case, and Mr. Wood informed him that the case was adjourned till Monday.

Mr. Gardiner said that Mr. R. E. Bell had the case in hand, and was going to appear for the defence.

STRIKES IN HUNGARY.

Unrest of an Anti-Military Character.

London, June 28.—The internal situation in Austria-Hungary continues to be disturbed intensely, according to the correspondent of the Daily Mail at Annemasse, on the Franco-Swiss frontier, who claims to have authentic sources of information. Under date of Monday he says that the strikes in Hungary are extending. The telegraph and post office are working badly.

The unrest, he says, generally has a Bolshevik and anti-military character. Innumerable deserters from the army are taking part, and in certain parts of the country these men are forming robber bands. In Budapest a revolutionary strike is in progress.

The food question in Austria has not improved, and the correspondent says it is not improbable, despite Germany's help, that the entire country is slowly starving.

According to rumors received by way of the Austrian Legation in Bern, German troops are marching into Bohemia to restore order. The correspondent asserts that railway transportation in Bohemia is uncertain, and that freight cars are often plundered by robber bands.

Prague is reported to be without bread, meat, and potatoes, and Galicia is almost without food of any kind.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—Sunday after Trinity, 11th August, 1918. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Service: Adlam and Merbecke. Hymns: 208, 323, 319, 374, 551. Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Elvey. Psalms: Tule and Macfarren. Te Deum: Russell, Jones and Fry. Benedictus: Garrett. Hymns: 3, 290. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalms 56, verses 1, 2, 10, 13, in unison. Psalm 57, verses 1, 2, 6, 9 & 12, in unison. Hymn 290, verses 4, in unison. Hymn 290, verses 1 & 6, in unison. Litany (12 noon) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Barnby and Ayward. Middle Voluntary: Berceuse, Nevil. Magnificat: Barnby (18th morning). Nunc Dimittis: Stainer (18th evening). Hymns: 12, 167, 31. N.B.—Psalms 59, verses 1, 2, 5 & 17, in unison. Psalm 60, verses 1, 4 & 12, in unison. Hymn 167, verses 1, 3, & 6, in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—11th Sunday after Trinity, 11th August, 1918. Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Elvey. Psalms: As set. Te Deum: St. Jude. Benedictus: Garrett. Hymn: 552. Hymn: 324. Hymn: 590. Hymn: 557. God Save the King. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: 59. Tulle from Purcell, as set. Psalm: 60 Tulle. 29th Morning Psalm: 61 Tulle, as set. Magnificat: Hopkins, 4th Evening. Nunc Dimittis: Gilbert, 28th Morning. Hymns: 540 (First and last verses in unison). Hymn: 565 (Tune 455). Hymn: 361. Hymn: 139. Verses Hymn. God Save the King.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday 11th August, Morning services at 11 o'clock. Hymns: 25, 37, 509, 538, Psalm 124. Preacher: Rev. J. Campbell Gibson M.D., D.D. Evening services at 6 o'clock. Hymns: 382, 438, 291, 328, 351. Preacher: Rev. G. D. Thomson F.R.G.S.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—Sunday August 11th, 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Mr. A. H. Harris.

The Gospel Hall, (No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services.—Sunday, Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchoi.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m. Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen-sally.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—Macdonnell Road, Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 4.30 p.m.

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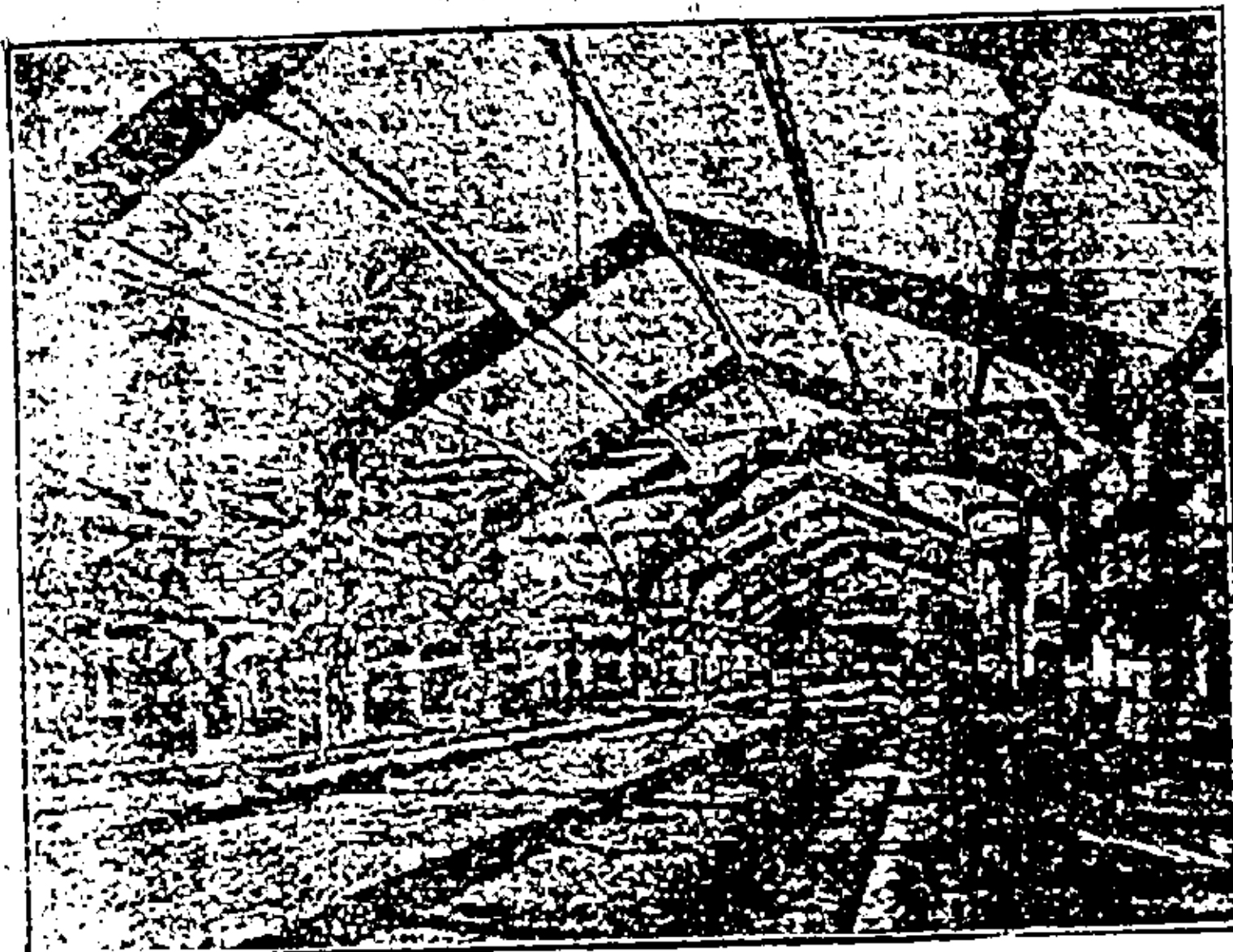
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

American Tinplate Factory in Japan.

In Japan it is practically impossible to manufacture tinplate used in making cans for containing preserved food. It is reported that certain persons interested have arranged to buy the whole plant and equipment of a tinplate factory in the United States. In three days of high freight it is said that the transport of the plant will cost some ¥200,000 and the persons interested are reported to be trying to secure a Government subsidy to enable the proposal to be carried out.

Manchurian Wheat.

The annual wheat output in Manchuria is about 6,000,000 koku and the producing centre is along the Sungari Valley with an extensive fertile belt. Harbin is the accumulating and distributing centre of flour in North Manchuria, and there are now in the town altogether 22 flour mills, the majority of which are under Russian management, says the *Manchurian Daily News*. While the Tieling Flour Mill undertakes to supply South Manchuria, the Harbin mills export their product all over Eastern Siberia. The total amount of flour and wheat exported annually from Manchuria are 2,720,000 piculs and 3,690,000 piculs respectively. The movement of new wheat has become gradually brisker of late at Mukden. A few days ago 200 carloads arrived at the Mukden market from the surrounding country. This year's crop south of Tieling has been favourable and the price is now quoted at about \$1.60 in Mukden notes.

Japan's Chemical Industries.

The number of new chemical companies established in 1913 was 143, and the amount of capital invested was ¥3,000,000. In 1914, eighty-seven new companies were organized with a capital of ¥3,000,000. In 1915, sixty-three new companies, with a capital of ¥2,970,000, were organized. In 1916, 220 companies, with a capital of ¥14,000,000, and in 1917, 282 new companies, with a capital of ¥24,000,000, were organized. Japan, previously, exported such cheap goods as fish and soy bean oils, and imported high-priced fats, tallow and paraffin for the

SOBER SOLDIERS.

Messages from the King and Lord French.

"The King is glad to learn that, in spite of difficulties essential to war conditions, the work of the Royal Army Temperance Association continues to flourish. His Majesty notes with satisfaction the support given to the Association by Commanders-in-Chief and by Officers Commanding, and the excellent results of the work on the health, character, and well-being of the troops both at home and at the front."

This message was read by Colonel Ferguson when presiding recently at the annual meeting of the Army Temperance Association. Another message read was from Lord French, who wired from the Viceroy's Lodge, Dublin: "My warmest thanks and best wishes are with you in this splendid work that has been carried on so well for so many years, has greatly influenced the well-being of the Army, and has proved a powerful support in its terrific experiences of the past three years."

The association's report showed that drunkenness was unquestionably decreasing in the Army, said the Hon. Geoffrey Howard, M.P. Bishop Hamilton Baynes said that the name "public-house" was a misnomer. A railway refreshment room was a better example of a public-house. There one saw a mixture of classes—the working man drinking his beer, the commercial traveller his whisky, and so on, the bishop with his glass of milk and a bun, and a lady at a little marble-top table with her cup of tea.

Colonel Ferguson disagreed as to the woman's cup of tea in the refreshment room. He could not help noticing the extent to which men were now drinking spirits.

Alkali manufacturers have been backward in their trade, because that line, with many difficulties, has been the forte of many workers. Soda ash was mostly imported from Germany and Great Britain before the war to the extent of ¥3,000,000 a year. In 1914 the total amount of home products was only ¥63,707 against ¥1,657,479 imported from Great Britain.

THE WOLF'S LOG BOOK.

English Captain and the Iron Cross.

Captain Neger, of the German raider Wolf, has just published his experiences in book form, and the alert German propaganda agents have dumped down hundreds of copies in Barne.

Captain Neger's boat was away from Germany 451 days, covered 64,000 sea miles, scattered hundreds of explosive mines, and sank a considerable number of Allied and neutral ships. Its captain's reminiscences, based upon log-book entries, add little new to the many stories circulated from Berlin when the ship reached a German harbour a few weeks back. Towards the end of the voyage the number of prisoners on board the raider was more than 400, and the captain experienced great difficulty in feeding and clothing them.

He tells an amusing story about Capt. Meadows, the master of the *Turritella*, one of the first ships sunk by the raider. On the morning of the first anniversary of his capture Captain Meadows went on the bridge in a solemn way, and the following dialogue occurred:

Captain Meadows: Good morning, Captain! Captain Neger: Good morning, Captain Meadows! Captain Meadows: Captain, do you know that I have been on board a year to-day? A whole year on a German warship! Captain Neger: I'm pleased to hear it. How shall we celebrate the anniversary?

Captain Meadows: Well, I've a request which I am anxious to make. Perhaps you will send it to the right quarter.

Captain Neger: Out with it, Captain Meadows. Captain Meadows: I've been a year on board, and I've been a good companion. I think I deserve the Iron Cross. Of course I would prefer the Iron Cross of the First Class, but if that is out of the question I shall be content with an Iron Cross of the Second Class!

Of all the cargoes which they sent to the bottom the captain and crew regretted none so much as the 270 motor-cars which they found on board the American

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/4 3/4
Demand	3/4 15/16
30 d/s	3/5 1/16
60 d/s	3/5 3/16
4 m/s	3/5 5/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	146 1/4
T/T Japan	150 3/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	81
do & New York	81
T/T Java	154 1/4
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T France	4 1/2
Demand, Paris	4 1/2 3/4

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/6 3/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/6 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/6 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/6 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	82 3/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4 1/2 3/4
6 m/s. France	4 1/2 3/4
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	81 3/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	162 1/4
Demand, Singapore	146 1/4
On Haiphong	14 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	14 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	4 1/2 3/4
Sovereign	5 1/2
Gold Leaf, per oz.	43
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 13/16

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" 10 "	\$150 prem.
Canton " 5 "	5 1/4 dis.

vees John L. Kirby. The motor-cars, it seems, were on their way to Africa, to be employed in an army operating against a German colonial force. The officers on board the pirate, as the automobiles disappeared among the waves, thought regretfully of the motor drives they could have given their lady friends at Kiel, Hamburg, and Wilhelmshaven. The Wolf was nearly shipwrecked off the Orkney Islands, and it was by the merest chance that, battered and leaking, she managed to reach German waters after her eventful voyage.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.
PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

TO	FROM	STREET	STREET
10 A.M.	10 A.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
11 A.M.	11 A.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
12 A.M.	12 A.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
1 P.M.	1 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
2 P.M.	2 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
3 P.M.	3 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
4 P.M.	4 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
5 P.M.	5 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
6 P.M.	6 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
7 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
8 P.M.	8 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
9 P.M.	9 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
10 P.M.	10 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.

STREET CARS.

10 P.M. and 1 P.M. 10 to 11 P.M. every half hour.

11 P.M. to 11 15 P.M. every 15 mins.

every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

TO	FROM	STREET	STREET
10 A.M.	10 A.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
11 A.M.	11 A.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
12 A.M.	12 A.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
1 P.M.	1 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
2 P.M.	2 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
3 P.M.	3 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
4 P.M.	4 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
5 P.M.	5 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
6 P.M.	6 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
7 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
8 P.M.	8 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
9 P.M.	9 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
10 P.M.	10 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.

STREET CARS.

10 P.M. and 1 P.M. 10 to 11 P.M. every half hour.

11 P.M. to 11 15 P.M. every 15 mins.

every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

TO	FROM	STREET	STREET
10 A.M.	10 A.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
11 A.M.	11 A.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
12 A.M.	12 A.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
1 P.M.	1 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
2 P.M.	2 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
3 P.M.	3 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
4 P.M.	4 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
5 P.M.	5 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
6 P.M.	6 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
7 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
8 P.M.	8 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
9 P.M.	9 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
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12 A.M.	12 A.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
1 P.M.	1 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
2 P.M.	2 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
3 P.M.	3 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
4 P.M.	4 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
5 P.M.	5 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
6 P.M.	6 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
7 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
8 P.M.	8 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
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5 P.M.	5 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
6 P.M.	6 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
7 P.M.	7 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
8 P.M.	8 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
9 P.M.	9 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.
10 P.M.	10 P.M.	10 MINS.	10 MINS.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$18,000,000

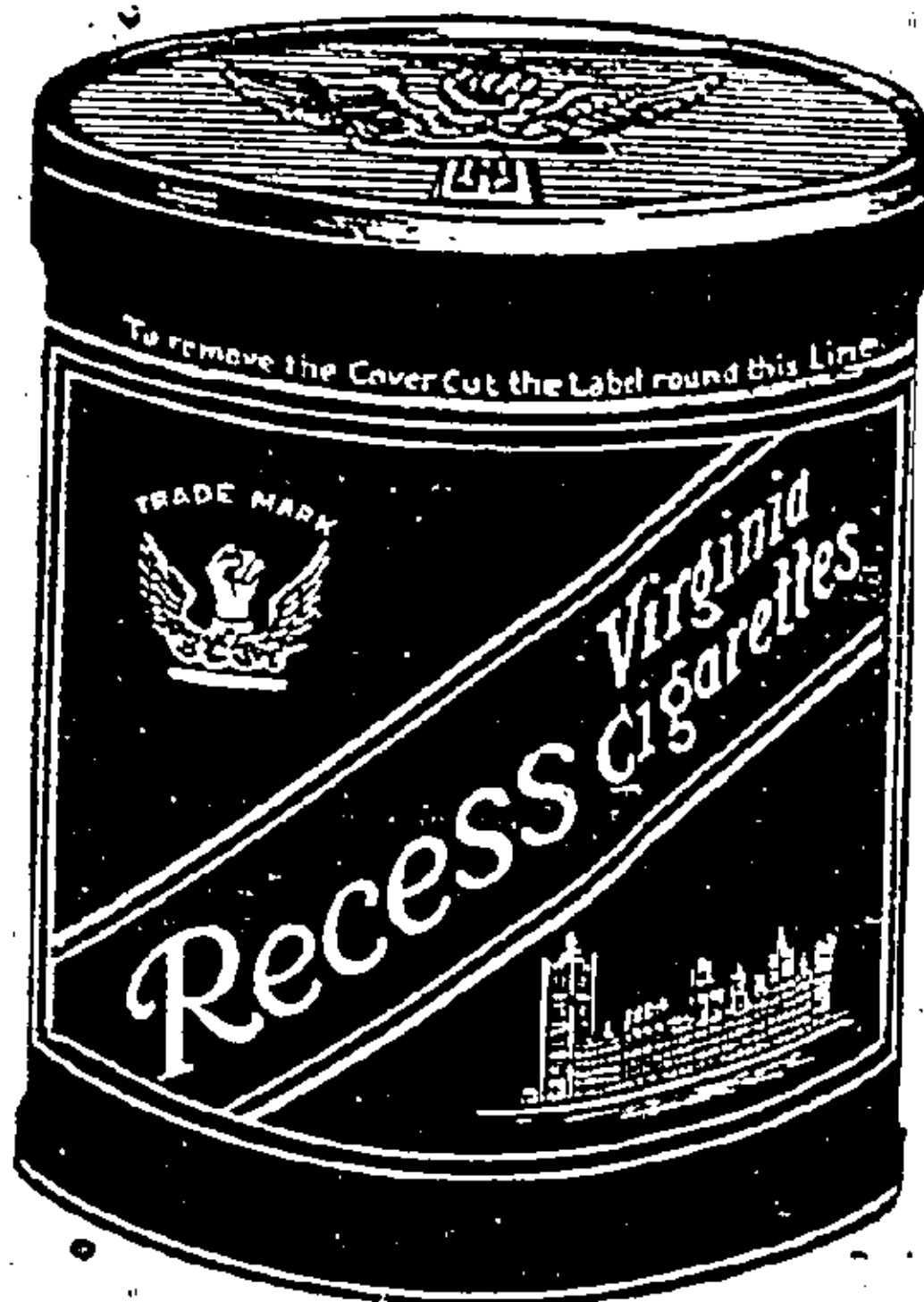
RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling

\$

RECESS NO. 44. VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES

A
Large Size
Cigarette.



Packed in
Air-tight
Tins of 50
Cigarettes.

Manufactured
by



This advertisement is printed by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 6 cwt. in gross weight, and on samples of spirits (except as fumigated spirits) not exceeding 15 cwt. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 15/6d and 15/1d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign goods, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padova, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Ethiopia, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 annas per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammarah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General Deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.
Sundays and Holidays noon.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advising that the Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abdul Khashi, Amara, Bagdad, Basra, Basra City, Fao, Kut, Nasiriyah, Qalat Saleh, Suk-eth-Sheykh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that parcels, goods, handbills and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammarah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—Parcel not over 3 lbs. ... 90 cents.
Do. 7 lbs. ... \$1.20
Do. 11 lbs. ... \$2.70
No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Yokohama, Honolulu, Canada, United States, America, Central & S. America & Europe via San Francisco—11th Aug. Registration 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—11th Aug., 9 a.m.

Batavia, Sourabaya and Port Moresby via Batavia—11th Aug. 9 a.m.

Saigo—11th Aug. 9 a.m.

Japan via Kobe—11th Aug. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 12th August.

Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Bombay—12th Aug., 8 a.m.

Saigo—12th Aug. 8 a.m.

TUESDAY, 13th August.

Shanghai and North China—13th Aug. 2 p.m.

Japan via Moji—13th Aug. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 15th August.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao—15th Aug. 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—15th Aug. 1 p.m.

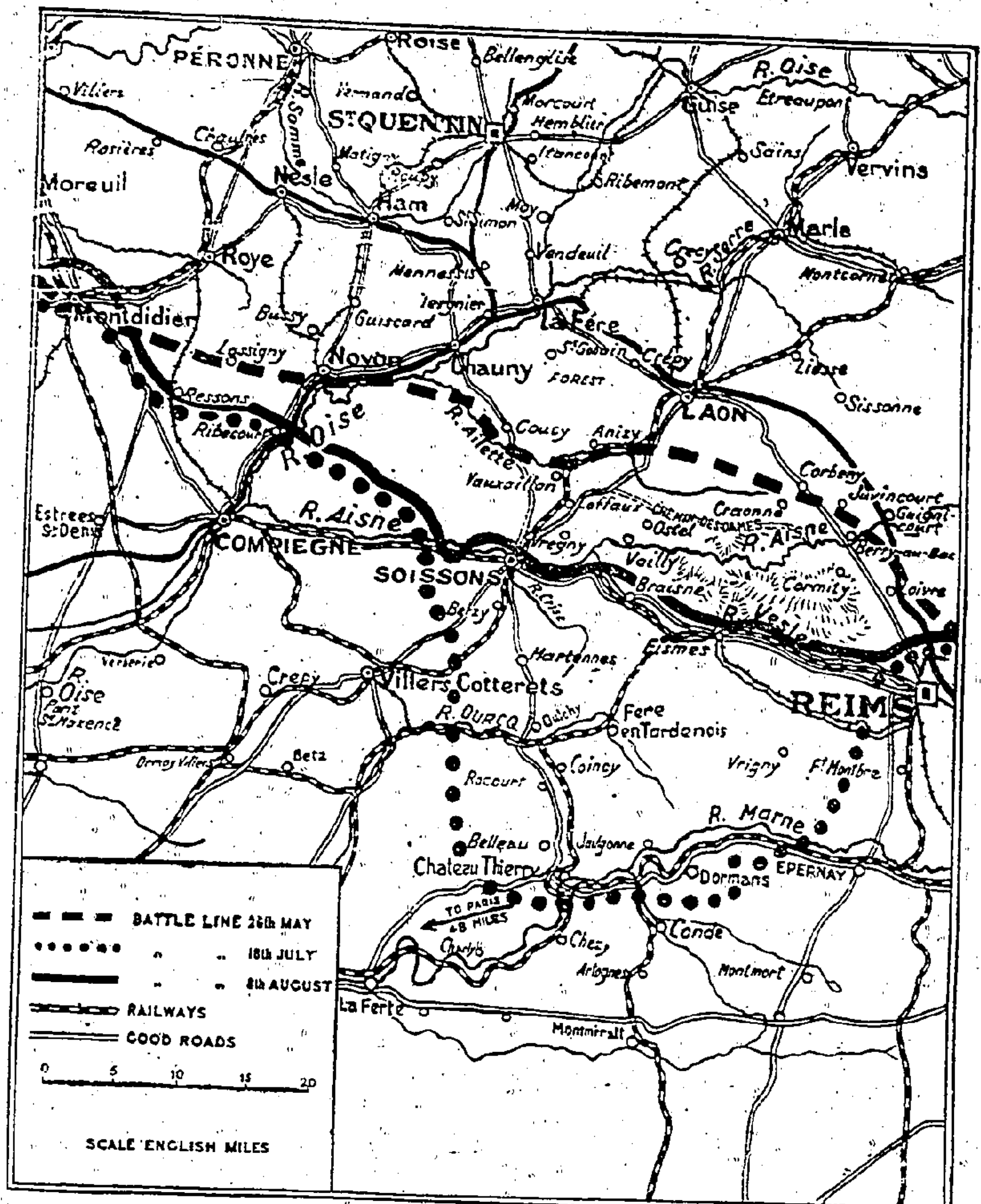
FRIDAY, 16th August.

Philippine Islands—16th Aug. 2 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—16th Aug. 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, 18th August.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada & U.S.A., United States, Central & S. America & Europe via San Francisco—18th Aug. Registration 9 a.m. Letters 9 a.m.

THE ALLIED ADVANCE IN FRANCE.



The above map enables a good idea to be gained of the extent of the recent Allied advance between the Marne and the Aisne. The result of the operations is well summed up in a Havas Agency message which states that the pressure on Paris was relieved, Soissons and Chateau Thierry were reconquered, more than 200 villages were delivered, 35,000 prisoners and 700 guns were taken, and the glorious Allied armies moved in a single victorious drive from the banks of the Marne to the banks of the Aisne.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 9d. 12h. 65m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has decreased slightly along the coast, and increased slightly elsewhere; it remains lowest over S.W. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.26 inches. Total since January 1st 68.24 inches against an average of 56.66 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock—S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy, rain.

2 Formosa Channel—The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook—The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan—The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, Aug. 9, 1918.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Barometer	29.67	29.70	29.65
Temperature	84	89	80
Humidity	79	91	91
Wind Direction	S.W. W.S.W. CALM		
Force	4	4	0
Weather	0 od		
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.56
Highest temp. at temperature on the day	84 44		
Lowest	54 44		

H.K. Observatory, Aug. 9, 1918.
T. P. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 5th Aug. to 11th Aug.

Day	High Water	Low Water	Day	High Water	Low Water
5th	10.15	4.15	11th	10.15	4.15
6th	10.15	4.15	12th	10.15	4.15
7th	10.15	4.15	13th	10.15	4.15
8th	10.15	4.15	14th	10.15	4.15
9th	10.15	4.15	15th	10.15	4.15
10th	10.15	4.15	16th	10.15	4.15

In morning, & afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

AUGUST 9th, 10th, 11th & 12th.

The Great French Drama:

"INSTINCT"

British Gazette, No. 455.

"THE FLIRT."

Etc., Etc.

A WIFE'S TRIP.

Journeyed 300,000 Miles to See Husband for Two Days.

Mineola, L.I., June 9.—After a phase of nearly four years and more than 30,000 miles, Mr. William Whaling caught up with his army husband and Uncle Sam's army orders here a few days ago. Four years ago she became Mrs. Whaling, wife of Captain Whaling, at a Western army post. About two months after the wedding the War Department ordered the husband to the Philippines, and he took arrangements for the bride to follow after the rainy season in the islands. While she was in the middle of the Pacific Uncle Sam got busy and the Captain passed his wife on the coast. When she reached the Philippines there was no boat back for a month—and her husband was in San Francisco. When she finally reached Frio, he army wife ran down the gangplank into the arms of—disappointment! Uncle Sam had been busy again and her husband was in Alaska.

A telegram of warning to the army wife reached Seattle an hour after her boat had sailed north. Husband and wife passed each other on the ocean again he on his way to E. Paso. She had to wait another month for a boat back, but when she reached Texas she found the Captain was in Mexico. By the time she grew tired of travel and returned to her home in Kansas City. But her husband telegraphed that he was in San Antonio and there she went, only to find he was at the National Army Camp at Chillicothe, Ohio. It was no use. When she got there, he was at Camp Mills. This time she beat her army order by two days and then the 48-hour reunion was cut short by more orders. "I don't know whether I'm still a bride, or a widow," said Mrs. Whaling after her husband had gone. "Being the wife of a regular army officer is about as bad as having a divorce."

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Gade Burnett, at 17, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria (Hongkong).

THE OPIUM MONOPOLY.

Protest from Provincial Assembly Delegates.

While the Peking gang is seeking desperately to get money by hook or by crook the people of China are crying out to be saved from the opium curse. Numerous protests have been made to Peking against the revival of the traffic in opium but the Militarists in Peking have turned a deaf ear to their appeal. The delegates of the Provincial Assemblies have felt it incumbent to record their disapprobation of the Peking Government's mal-conduct. In a telegram to the acting President and the Premier the Provincial Delegates point out that China should feel grateful to Great Britain for what she has determined to sacrifice in connection with the cultivation of the opium poppy in India in order to comply with the wish of China to get rid of the poison once and for all. It is all the more deplorable, says the telegram, to find that under the false name of medicine factory the Peking Government is attempting to force the stock of opium on the people of the four provinces. Referring to the false pretence of manufacture of medicine the provincial delegates wish to know why only the people of the four provinces need the product, and in view of the fact that it is estimated that it will take over two hundred years for the world to use as medicine such a large stock of opium as is available in Shanghai. The question is therefore how Peking can expect to get rid of the poisonous drug in the four provinces alone, as really medicine. In conclusion the telegram suggests that it is the unscrupulous officials who are deceiving the higher authorities for the enrichment of themselves. The request is made therefore to expose such fraud and make the venal officials serve the full penalty of the law.—A.G.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 14th. August 1918.

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 3 Taikoo Terrace Quarry Bay

A Quantity of Household Furniture

(Full particulars from catalogue.) On view from Tuesday the 13th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1.—) per share for account 1918, will be payable on THURSDAY the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hong Kong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.
Hongkong 30th July, 1918.

NOTICE.

MESRS. J. M. ALVES & CO., having acquired the whole of property in Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon, are prepared to make suitable arrangements with any tenant who is desirous of owning the house at present in his occupation.

J. M. ALVES & CO.,

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



Sole Agents: Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (Telephone 2201 & 18).

MASSAGE HALL.

4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (DUDELL STREET).
MR. T. TAKAYE, MRS. MORITA.
CERTIFICATED MASSEURS.
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES BY DOCTORS.